ten) are enrolled in the first four grades of the public schools. Total public-school enrollment in March, 1935, was 1,204,485 pupils, They are taught in 7,680 schools, staffed by 27,120 teachers and administrators. In 1934 total expenditure for public education amounted to nearly twenty-three million pesos. This included more than 20 per cent of the total expenditures of the central government for all purposes.

Although the burden of popular education in the Philippines, as elsewhere, has been borne mainly by the state, 97,500 pupils are enrolled in private educational institutions recognized by the Philippine Government and operated under government supervision. Those that meet certain definite standards are accredited by the state and are articulated with the public educational system. Among these are the oldest and some of the best institutions of learning in the Philippines.

No agency of the state has been more effective than the public schools in the creation of a strong consciousness of Philippine nationality and the development of a sense of civic responsibility. The English language is now spoken in every barrio in the archipelago by people of all ranks of life. The schools have been an important factor and effective instrument in the improvement of the health of the people. The offices of the Government and of private business have been almost completely staffed with competent Filipinos trained in the public schools. The standards of efficiency in agriculture, commerce, and industry have been raised and the wealth of the country increased by the efforts of vocationally trained citizens. Professional and technical education has been placed upon a high plane, and our own institutions of higher learning are now supplying the country with specially trained men capable of meeting its technical and scientific needs. The Bureau of Science, the University of the Philippines, and some of the older private institutions, besides providing opportunities for general and specialized high education, are making distinguished contributions to the common fund of human knowledge. Through the National Research Council, founded and supported as an agency of the state, the direct aid of the government has been placed behind scientific re-

search.

Further expansion of the school facilities of the Philippines is primarily a financial problem. Insular appropriations for school purposes probably cannot be greatly increased during the next few years, and in the present financial condition of the provinces and municipalities, no large increase in their school expenditures may be expected. Further substantial progress toward the goal of universal, free primary